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THE COLOSSEUM.-" London by Day," from 10 a. m. to 8

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer

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Business of TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, 275 Money can be drawn at any time. Deposits made before interest from July 1. Bank open every day and evening

CASH ASSETS, \$2,694,306 84.—TRAVELERS LIFE

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Advortisements for this week's issue of THE Week's Tribunk must be handed in To-Day. Price 32 per line.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting From it on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st, from the old size.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

The position of the French Ministry is critical. One hundred Legitimists favor a vote of the Assembly censuring the Government for its misuse of the powers Saballs is discontented, and likely to withdraw to France. Santander is threatened by the Carlists. == The Administrator-General of the Havana Lottery has been released from imprisonment.

An accident on the Shore Line Railroad at Stony Creek yesterday, caused the death of Superintendent Wilcox, and the wounding of a large number of persons, - The District of Columbia Commission was in session at the Arlington Hotel. ==== Great excitement attended the pool selling at Long Branch.

The Neurological Society discussed Hydrophobia in all its aspects, and recommended the adoption of Bourred's method of blunting the dog's teeth. - Some fireworks exploded in Washington-square, and sev-eral persons were dangerously injured. ——Seven hundred Mormons arrived from E grope. - An ex-Rebel General committed suicide at Rutherford Park, N. J. The Grand Jury were asked to indict the Mayor and the convicted Police Commissioners. Commission ers Darvee and Disbecker were advised by their counsel not to question the legality of the reappointment of their colleagues. ____ Gold, 1102, 1102, 1104. Ther-mometer, 650, 820, 640.

Local troubles in Utah have not diminished the activity of Mormon missionaries abroad. A company of seven hundred converts from Europe landed at this port yesterday, and another party of Swiss will shortly arrive, while a larger delegation is preparing to come in the Fall.

Over in Bergen County, New-Jersey, they had, instead of the usual fireworks on the Fourth of July, a hurricane and hail-storm, which was much more lively, and as an exhi bition more terrific and grand. The particulars, which were only learned yesterday, will be found in another column.

The "last straw" which breaks the back of that somewhat heavily-laden camel, Assistant District-Attorney Harrington of the District of Columbia, is put on by Attorney-General Williams, who assigns Assistant Attorney-General A. G. Riddle to prosecute the burglars in the notorious Washington safe burglary case. It would seem as though, under the circumstances, Mr. Harrington might now "retire in good order."

The approval of the Assessment Rolls follows hard upon the completion of the Tax Levy. The value of the real and personal property of the metropolis has increased about \$25,000,000 over that of 1873, and there is an increase of \$44,755,965 in the assessments for purposes of taxation. Nearly twenty-three millions of this is consequent on the addition of the two new wards into which Westchester has been divided.

By the unaccountable carelessness of a switch-tender at the Stoney Creek Station on the Shore Line Railroad, between New-Haven and New-London, the early train due at New-Haven yesterday morning at 8:40 o'clock was thrown from the track near a low pile bridge, every car being overturned and some seventy or eighty persons more or less injured. Superintendent William Wilcox jumped from the baggage car, and was killed by the falling of the car upon him. He was for many years a popular conductor on the road, and had been Superintendent since the consolidation of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Roads, and the lease of the Shore Line by the consolidated roads. One other person, a lady from Clinton, Conn., is supposed to be fatally injured. From the facts at hand the case resolves itself into one | third Congress as follows: of culpable carelessness on the part of the

switch-tender, who shifted the switch before the train had passed.

The new District Commission enters upon its work with an apparently earnest determination to cut down expenses to the lowest figure, as well as to sift out all fraud from the contracts already entered into and the expenditures incurred. It is estimated that \$1,800,000 will be required to finish the contracts already made. The manner in which the Commissioners begin their administration | G. Hoskins, Clinton D. MacDougall, Ellis H. gives an assurance of careful scrutiny into contracts and economical performance of the worle that will be received with gratification by the people at large as well as by the taxpayers of the District. They have a good opportunity to deserve praise, and appearances indicate that they do not mean to neglect it.

After all, we shall not be touched by the tail of the comet; at least such is the announcement of our correspondent this morning. It is a case where a miss is not only as good as a mile, but as many thousand miles. From the first our correspondent has stated that the question of contact with the tail depended on the amount of its curvature. Recent observations have enabled him to compute this, and it appears to be sufficient to carry it away from us. No additional length of tail will affect this computation; only a greater breadth than is estimated can occasion the contact: the letter describes by a vivid illustration how narrowly we avoid it. Another correspondent suggests some doubts as to the previous computations. As hitherto the facts have justified all the predictions made, we presume that the alleged discrepancies will prove susceptible of explanation.

One swindle leads so logically to another. Mr. John Pope Hodnut, an Irish lawyer from Chicago, observing that the heavens were falling, held up his hat for larks in the shape of twenty-five per cent commission from the laboring men, who were in fair prospect of being cheated of their wages by the Washington Board of Works. Some 1,140 of these ignorant men signed a contract giving him this commission for obtaining their wages, whereupon Mr. John Pope Hodnut appeared before the committee, and, so far as he had opportunity, made himself a nuisance. The committee and Congress having, in spite of Mr. John Pope Hodnut, made an appropriation to pay the laborers, Mr. John Pope Hodnut claims his little commission, amounting to \$56,000. The only possible excuse for Mr. John Pope Hodnut's receiving \$56,000 for boring the committee is, that he proposes to use it to establish a newspaper in Washington. He proposes to spend the money on the spot.

Under the advice of their counsel, Police Commissioners Duryer and Disbecker have consented to a call for a meeting of the Police Board to-day. But it does not follow that there will be any reorganization and election of officers. If Mr. Charlick is unable to appear, as seems likely, Mr. Gardner will probably absent himself, and thus no election can follow. If Mr. Charlick appears, the deadlock will probably confinue, as Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker are understood to be little inclined to reëlect their old associates under present circumstances. If Mr. Gardner appears and Mr. Charlick is absent, it is probable that the other two Commissioners will elect themselves President and Treasurer, which would be a fine turning of the tables on the convicted Commissioners. It is a singular and significant feature of this municipal contest conferred by the state of siege. - The Carlist General | that the adviser of Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker is the counsel of the Committee engaged in prosecuting the Mayor and the other Police Commissioners.

THE RECORD.

the Forty-fourth Congress are in order. We monarchy without the concurrence of the rejoice to see that a spirit of independence is French people, and have come to see that more than ever diffused among the people, and we trust to see it made manifest in the November election in votes against whatever inflationists may have the effrontery to aspire again to misrepresent the Empire State in the National House of Representatives. By way of assisting in this good work we have compiled a short and clear statement of the record of the twenty New-York Congressmen who have voted in favor of an increase of paper are preparing for a final and desperate effort money:

1. On the 19th of January Mr. Wilson of Indiana moved to suspend the rules in order to pass certain resolutions in favor of an in- termine the result; and we can only note toflation of the currency, one of which began with these words: "Resolved, that instead of 'levying additional taxes the true policy lies "in the enactment of such a law, or laws, as "will relieve such stringency and supply the means necessary to the business wants of "the country, by increasing the circulating will be serious work to overturn it hereafter. "medium." The motion to suspend the rules required a two-thirds vote, but obtained only 135 Yeas to 98 Nays. Among the Yeas were the following from New-York: Messrs. Clinton L. Merriam, Eli Perry, and Walter L. Sessions-3. [The names of Democrats are printed in Italies.]

2. On the 23d of March the House considtender circulation. Mr. Dawes moved that thereafter the total amount in circulation at any one time should not exceed \$356,000,000. His amendment was defeated by a vote of 70 Yeas to 171 Nays. Among the majority appear the names of the following New-York members: Messrs. R. Holland Duell, Henry H. Hathorn, William H. Lamport, William E. Lansing, Clinton L. Merriam, Thomas C. Platt, William R. Roberts, Walter L. Sessions. H. Boardman Smith, and Fernando Wood-10.

3. On the 14th of April the House passed the Maynard inflation bill, which received the votes of the following named: Messrs. Wil-

St. John-5. 4. On the 13th of June Mr. Maynard's Compromise Inflation bill was rejected by the House by a vote of Yeas, 108; Nays, 148. Among those who voted for it were Messys. and Clinton L. Merriam-3.

5. On the 20th of June Mr. Dawes's Compromise Inflation bill, the one which afterwards passed the Senate and was signed by the President, received the votes of the following New Yorkers: Messrs. Freeman Clarke, H. Hathorn, George G. Hoskins, William H. Lamport, William E. Lansing, Clinton D. MacDougall, Clinton L. Merriam, Eli Perry, Thomas C. Platt, Ellis H. Roberts, Walter L. Sessions, H. Boardman Smith, Charles St. John, Lyman Tremain, William A. Wheeler, and David Wilber-18. After a careful study of the record we clas-

sify the New-York delegation in the Forty-

1. Consistent opponents of inflation : Messre

Lyman K. Bass, Samuel S. Cox, Philip S. Crooke, David M. De Witt, Robert S. Hale, John D. Lawson, Clarkson N. Potter, John G. Schumaker, Henry J. Scudder, James S. Smart, JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE (Lib. Rep.), and

Stewart L. Woodford-12. 2. Compromise men of the Dawes kind who are in favor of moderate increases of the legal tender circulation as often as may be necessary to harmonize the supporters of the Administration: Messrs. Freeman Clarke, George Roberts, Lyman Tremain, William A. Wheeler, and David Wilber-7.

3. Democrats voting in general against inflation, but who voted once in favor of it: Messrs. Thomas J. Creamer, William R. Roberts, and 4 Fernando Wood-3.

4. Moderate expansionists, who have cast not more than two votes for inflation: Messrs. Henry H. Hathorn, Eli Perry, Thomas C. Platt, and H. Boardman Smith-4.

5. Steady supporters of inflation: Messrs. R. Holland Duell, William H. Lamport, William E. Lansing, Clinton L. Merriam, Walter L. Sessions, and Charles St. John-6.

In conclusion we beg leave to add that fifteen of the present Congressmen from New-York were members of the preceding Congress; that five out of the fifteen voted for the Salary Grab; that among the siz downright inflationists named above, four (Messrs. Duell, Lamport, Lansing, and St. John) are Salary Grabbers, the fifth being the Hon. Eli Perry, also an inflationist. By simply ousting the Salary Grabbers the worst of the New-York inflationists will be properly disposed of.

THE DEBATE TO-DAY AT VERSAILLES. There is so much electricity in the air just now about Versailles that it is impossible not to feel some interest in regard to the debate which is to take place there to-day upon the interpellation of M. Lebrun in regard to the course the Government has taken in the suspension of the reactionary newspaper, the Union, which published the late manifesto of the Comte de Chambord. It is not that the suspension of a newspaper more or less is a matter of much importance in France. That is far too common an occurrence to excite any interest when the papers visited are Republican or radical. But the suspension of this clerical and Legitimist organ has greatly excited the aristocratic and bigoted members of the Right who voted for Marshal MacMahon in the expectation that he would teach the free-thinking journals to behave themselves, and who are naturally outraged to see him laying the secular arm upon the mouthpiece of their own monarchical and ultramontane cause.

The principles of the freedom or censorship of the press will therefore cut no appreciable figure in this debate. All sides, it is to be feared, are only too ready to suppress the expression of any opinion hostile to themselves. The only important question to be developed by the day's debate is how far the adherents of the Comte de Chambord can rely upon assistance from other portions of the Chamber to form a coalition against the MacMahon Government. It was yesterday reported that they were seeking an alliance with the Left on the ground that this branch of the Assembly ought, in accordance with its avowed principles, to come forward to the defense of the liberty of the press assailed by power. But it is in the highest degree improbable that the Republicans of the Left will consent to act as a catspaw to overturn a government nominally Republican in the interest of a party avowedly reactionary. There seems a little more intrinsic probability in another rumor that a coalition is in progress between the Right and Left Centers for the purpose of promoting the passage of M. Casimir-Périer's Constitutional Scheme. If they have been weaned from the The time has come when nominations for fancy that they can establish a limited their only choice now lies between the Republic and the Empire, there would seem no more moderate or reasonable ground to stand upon than the proposition of M. Casimir-Périer to organize the Septennate at once in a Republi-

can sense. Whether there is any truth or not in the report that the Comte de Chambord is again at Versailles, it is evident that his supporters to place him upon the throne from which his own dull obstinacy, as much as anything else, has kept him so long. A few days will deday the feverish agitation in both the Imperialist and Legitimist camps, which would seem to indicate that both these factions feel that no time is to be lost, and that if the Republic is now suffered to be organized, even in the provisional form of the Septennate, it

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO ABOUT IT! To-day a delegation of citizens will lay before Gov. Dix serious charges against Mayor Havemeyer, and ask for his suspension from office pending inquiry. They represent two of the strongest of the local political organizations,-one of which strongly supported Mr. ered a bill to fix the amount of the legal Havemeyer for office. We are forced to conclude from all the information we can gather and the expressions we constantly hear that they also represent a large majority of our citzens. Mr. Havemeyer, without due consideration of the gravity of the act, has unquestionably placed himself in open hostility to public sentiment to please his personal friends, and

gratify his own enormous obstinacy. When the programme of this Committee was first announced, the Mayor and his new appointees laughed at it. We intimated at the time that it was no laughing matter. The Committee is composed of positive, determined and sagacious men, fully as obstinate liam H. Lamport, William E. Lansing, Clinton as the Mayor himself, and not less and it would perhaps be hard to L. Merriam, Walter L. Sessions, and Charles shrewd than the Commissioners whom they lately deposed. These gentlemen are backed by two powerful organizations, and what is more formidable still, by the sentiment of a people who feel that they have been in a certain sense betrayed and outraged. William H. Lamport, William E. Lansing, They apply to a Governor whose every public act and expression indicates his open hostility to derelict officials. It is less than three years ago that Gov. Dix in person headed a Committee which appealed to Gov. Hoffman for the aid of the State in securing the removal and punishment of the Tammany Thomas J. Creamer, R. Holland Duell, Henry Ring leaders in this city. Less than two years ago in his message he referred in unequivocal terms to the criminal negligence of New-York officials and congratulated the State on the punishment and removal of a number of them. Later still, in removing Winchester Britton from the office of District-Attorney of Kings County, he expressed his sentiments on this question, if indeed he did not foreshadow his rogues. future action in similar cases, in the following strong and, at this time, significant language:

faithfully executed. In this case they have been grossly violated, and an official malfeasance has been disclos which is declared to be a felony. The officer chosen by the people to prosecute offenses of this nature has wholly neglected to perform his duty. One of the principal cities in the State has suffered in its character and in its finances by this great public wrong, and the offender remains unpunished. • Under all these circumstances, if in any such case formally brought before me there is a clearly established neglect on the part of the proper officer to bring such offenders o trial. I shall consider it due to the cause f public morality to exercise the power of removal confided to me by the Constitution. If I were to fail to do so I should justly incur the imputation of having by my inaction contributed to prolong the existence of abuses, which every good citizen has an interest in suppressing, out which we can never hope to suppress unless the offenders are brought to speedy and exemplary punish-

Has Mayor Havemeyer been clearly guilty of neglect or violation of duty? Of this charge, which they are to make, the Committee must first satisfy the Governor before they can expect any action. This neglect they distinctly charge, and are so positive in the correctness of their specifications that they have applied to District-Attorney Phelps for leave to go before the Grand Jury and indict the Mayor. Mr. Phelps has deferred until to-day his decision in the matter. Of course, if he does not give his consent, the Committee will present themselves without

his cooperation. The gist of the charges to be presented to the Governor, and the evidence to be laid before the Grand Jury, may be briefly stated. The 95th section of the Charter is in these

words: Any officer of the City Government, or person suployed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, or by gross or culpable neglect of duty allow the same to be lost to the city, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, on conviction shall forfeit his office and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Government.

Other chuses of the Charter make it the duty of the Mayor to investigate charges against officials, and, on sufficient grounds, to remove them. The charge is made that three several times allegations have been made against Charlick and Gardner without eliciting due consideration. In the Street Cleaning Investigation, certain damaging facts were established. The Common Council, by resolutions, reiterated these and other charges, and presented them to the Mayor by message. The public examination of Charlick disclosed the very offenses of which he and Gardner were finally convicted, and, on other counts, still stand indicted. All these charges were brought to the Mayor's attention, and by him ignored. He not only did not remove the accused, but after they had been convicted by the court and condemned by the Governor, actually re-

appointed them. It will be seen that under these provisions of the Charter and the existing circumstances, the charges brought are by no means trivial. It is urged that as a Republican, looking forward to renomination, Gov. Dix will not seriously consider the charges of Democratic partisans, as the Committee are called, against fellow Republican Mayor. This will prove for the Mayor about as poor a dependence as it is a plea. Political and personal influence we feel sure will count for little with the Governor. In the case of Britton the most strenuous exertions, including the employment of the most influential friends and relatives of the Governor, were made to save him from removal. But the Governor was inexorable in what he then recognized as his duty. He will certainly try to do his duty now.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

Senator Gordon of Georgia, who professes to be "very intimate" with Gen. Grant, and Voltaire that a physician was one who put a believes that he is welcomed at the White drug concerning which he knew nothing in a House with as much cordiality as any one, human body about which he was ignorant to has been talking to a reporter of The Atlanta Herald about the prospects of a third term, and telling all that he has learned of the plans and aspirations of our Chief Executive. How much Mr. Gordon really knows about the President's purposes it is not for us to say. Gen. Grant is not a garrulous man; and the Senator from Georgia, who has been only a short time in Washington, has perhaps fallen into the common error of new statesmen in overestimating the significance of occasional civilities and private conversations with which he has been honored at court. But whatever the premises upon which he reasons, he has reached conclusion at which a great many respectable people seem to have arrived. He is convinced that Gen. Grant wants to be reëlected, not as the candidate of the Republican party, but by a strictly popular movement; he believes the Republican party "cannot stagger "along much longer under its load of in-'famies," such as "the Sanborn contracts, the 'Crédit Mobilier, the moiety system, the District of Columbia jobs, and above all the carpet-bag scoundrelisms in the Southern 'States;" and he appears to think that Grant will be wise to cut loose from such a rotten concern, and run as the people's independent nominee. And others besides Senator Gordon are beginning to talk as if this were a ra-

tional scheme. The trouble about it is that in all the worst of the "infamies" which Senator Gordon enumerates Gen. Grant is much more deeply involved than his party. After the Crédit Mobilier culprits had been exposed through the Committee of Investigation, Gen. Grant went out of his way to give them public marks of his undiminished confidence. When the Sanborn business came out, he stubbornly refused to remove Mr. Richardson, and finally rewarded (that most incompetent gentleman with a high judicial office. The moiety system was the gradual growth of many years, say who was chiefly responsible for it; but it reached its full development under Grant's particular personal friends, Murphy and Arthur, in the New-York Custom-house. The District of Columbia jobs were executed under the President's special protection, and some of the worst of the fraudulent transactions were facilitated by the operations of Gen. Babcock, otherwise known as the National Measuring Worm. Gep. Grant sustained Shepherd in Washington, and Casey, Durell, and Kellogg in Louisiana. Whether through obstinacy, dullness, or some other cause, he has been the stanchest and most useful friend of corrupt politicians at the North and thievish carpetbaggers at the South. We are far from suspecting that he shares their gains or even comprehends their true character; but the fact remains that we have never had a Presidept who gave such open countenance to

The Republican party has committed great faults, broken its pledges, insulted the counreforms to which it pretended devotion in its platforms. But let us do it justice. Through its agency the moiety scandal has been abolished at last, the Sanborn rascalities have been broken up, the District Ring has been abolished. If the party has shown no disposition to begin the work of reform it has at least responded to the demands of an aroused people. Some of its worst delinquencies in the past have sprung from a cowardly unwillingness to oppose the President in his evil courses, and nothing has brought it into such disrepute as the deference it has paid to leaders like Butler, Morton, Carpenter, and a few others who owe their influence to the President's favor. It would have put an end to the Louisiana outrage long ago if it had not feared to censure the President. It would have made short and complete work of the inculpated Treasury officials if the President had not protected them. Possibly it might even have spared the poor little Reformed Civil Service if the President had not made the bantling ridiculous. But not daring to rebuke the man whom it had placed at the head of the nation, it took upon its own shoulders all his follies and indecencies. And now we are told that the Republican party is so bad Grant really cannot stay in it!

Senator Gordon is right, however, in saying that the President is stronger than his party. That is because the party is such a coward, and Grant at least is bold. If the Republicans in Congress would pluck up heart enough to say and do the things which they know the honest impulses of the country desire, if the State Conventions would plumply censure the bad actions of the Administration instead of vexing the air with empty rhetoric, and the local nominating conventions would make a strict examination of the record of every man who comes home for reëlection, the party would soon command the situation.

THE NATURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Few years have passed without the midsummer fright respecting hydrophobia in this city. But this year has been marked by more than the usual number and importance of the cases, and the popular interest has far exceeded its average intensity. The medical profession have never before regarded hydrophobia as specially worthy of their investigations. This can be the more readily understood when we consider how rare are the instances of this disease in the practice of individual physicians, and what an atmosphere of indefiniteness and incredulity enwrapped the cases of record. Those of the present year have been subjected to a erucial examination, and more absolute fact has been accumulated on the subject within the past month than in any previous years. With a view to bringing into prominent

light the facts elicited and the new knowledge gained, the Neurological Society held a meeting last night, which is very fully reported in other pages of to-day's TRIBUNE. The principal feature of the meeting was the address of Dr. Hammond, detailing his discoveries of the actual effect produced by the disease in the substance of the nerves and brain. These are very fully illustrated by engravings, and the exact nature and locality of the morbid effects occasioned by the malady are given in detail. The character of these changes in great nerve centers clearly indicates how deep-seated is the malady, and explains many of the symptoms which have hitherto been but little understood. Although the method for absolute cure in advanced stages of hydrophobia has not vet been indicated, a long step in advance has been made when the true character of the disease is recognized. The mere empiricism of medicine which feels its way by pointless experiment, trying now this remedy and now that, has been the butt of just satire for centuries, and called forth the remark of cure a disease he did not understand. The medical science of to-day is at least not open

to such sweeping condemnation. The resolves of the meeting look rather toward prevention than cure. The ingenious device of Dr. Bourrel of Paris, of filing dogs' teeth to prevent their biting, may be useful in the case of domestic pets, but with regard to vagrant dogs seems scarcely practicable. To take a supposed mad dog to the dentist, savors too much of the nursery method of catching birds by putting salt on their tails. But the best and most practical methods of treatment to prevent inoculation with the virus after a bite are now likely to be thoroughly ascertained; and a knowledge of them should be widely imparted, so that in this matter at least every man can, in case of need, be his own surgeon.

If the friends of Gen. Howard had not been se swift to spread the announcement that the Court of Inquiry had unanimously found him blameless in the execution of his high office, they would be less affected than they are to-day by the publication of the text of the findings and opinion of the Court, the vote by which the Court was divided, the action of the President, and the report of the Judge-Advocate General. It is now seen that while the Court agreed in the findings, the too favorable opinion which sustained them was only held by Gens, Sherman, Meigs, Miles, and Reynolds, and was dissented from by Gens. McDowell, Pope, and Getty. The President approved merely the findings and not the opinion and the report of Judge-Advocate General Holt reviewing the case, which is too long to burden our columns with to the exclusion of more important matter, reflects in language only severer for its reserve upon the too lenient judgment with which the majority of the Court regarded the irregularities which have taken place under Gen. Howard's administration. The facts bear out the opinion always expressed by those best informed in regard to the matter; that no instance of intentional wrong, no defiance of law, and no violation of it from selfish motives have been proved against Gen Howard, although it is impossible to deny that there have been irregularities in his bureau which are incompatible, with the highest degree of efficiency or discipline, and which show a want of acquaintance with the law which is greatly to be regretted in one holding so responsible a position. At the same time the action of the President in approving the finding of the Court will be generally accepted by the public, as there is a natural repugnance to seeing a brave and honorable officer too severely punished for faults which clearly sprang from no dishonorable motive.

not long ago at hearing that one of the heaviest metal importing firms in this country or in the world was bringing in a large part of its importations through Baltimore, partly because of the Customhouse extertions here, but also largely because of superior facilities there for handling freights and shipping westward. Our people may as well take a hint of another recent fact or two. On the 2d, Baltimoreans had a gala day in their formal opening of the new ship channel. They have already an elevator with a capacity of one and a half million bushels of grain, have some others of less capacity, and expect to increase soon to a total capacity of five millions. What was it we heard about Newtry with falso professions, and strangled the York's preparing to got roady to invite plans and line of relivend.

New-York merchants were somewhat astonished

specifications for an elevator upon the Hudson, which our railroad magnates could then file away in their office pigeon-holes and proceed to think about !

By a curious but not inexplicable blunder, the name of Mayor Hall was substituted for that of Mayor Havemeyer in our summary of news yesterday, in an announcement of efforts for the Mayor's removal. We beg to tender ex-Mayor Hall our best apologies.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Gordon of Georgia informs a reporter of The Atlanta Herald that he is very intimate with President Grant and is certain that he is auxious to run for a third term, not as a party candidate but as

When Gov. Taylor of Wisconsin appointed Judge Ryan to be Chief-Justice of that State a few weeks ago certain of the more pig-hraded of the Administration journals sought to make party capital by call-ing the latter an unreconciled Rebel, wholly unfit for the position. Senator Carpenter spoiled this little game by remarking in his speech to his friends in Milwankes the other day that Judge Ryan was a ripe scholar, a pro-ound jurist, and a man who will honor the trust.

Gov. Moses of South Carolina released three more imprisoned Gounty Commissioners on Thursday last, and at the same time pardoned a number of other criminals, among whom was a notorious scoundrel from Charleston who had been sentenced to hard labor for itle for an atrocious outrage upon a little girl. The Charleston News and Courier remarks that the " pardon business is getting serious," and nobody will disagree with it. It seems as if there ought to be some way of ridding a State of such a curse as a Governor like this Moses.

The Hon. M. C. Kerr, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the III.1 Indiana District last week, has given his views on the finances to a reporter of The Chicago Tribune. On being asked if he favored immediate resumption, he said: "I do not; but I want the face of the country turned toward unitmate resumption and the policy of the country to be set in that direction, so that we may gradually, wisely, and without shock or injustice return to it in a few years, and especially that we shall take not one step backward. Inflation would not bring true or honest relief to the people. It is not what they need. They need more cap-ital, more of the earnings of labor and the accumulatons of economy, and less credit, less debts—not more epreciated currency." In the Southern District of California, Col.

W. W. Hollister is spoken of as the Rupublican and farmers' candidate for Congress. A better choice could hardly be made. Col. Hollister is an old resident of the State, who has always been personally and most intelligently identified with the advancement of its best nterests. He is a gentleman of considerable wealth, of great public spirit, and has a thorough comprehension of the wants and interests of the Pacific States. Though one of the largest landholders of California, he has been the leader there in the "no-fence" movement, which, in those counties where it has prevailed, has done so n uch for the division of the great estates, and the settlement of the country by industrious farmers. In many other ways, also, he has been foremost among the citizens of California to introduce and advance improvements; and while he has never sought office, he is so widely known and respected for his integrity and wise public spirit that it he accepts the nomination to Congress, he will, it is thought, be returned by a very large vote.

Discussing the political outlook and prophesying what will be the condition of parties in 1876, The Philadelphia Press gives its party some sound advice. It enumerates certain issues which the Republican party must meet if it does not wish to " vanish into thin air in 1878." The Republicans must devise something like civilized government in the fairest portion of the Southern country. "A great people can never be long controlled by hatreds." The attempts of Carpenter and Poland to uzzle the press were "shameful and shameless," a "blot on the Republican party," and the authors should e "followed by the American newspapers to the close of their public lives." The way to success is to be wise and houest; the way to defeat will be to yield to the inand nodest; the way to the control of the control of office. "It," The Press concludes, "the people are once convinced that the Republicaus are mere self-seekers, mere partisans of the hour, guided by no patriotism, and reckless of all principle, they will thrust them out of their confidence indignantly and forever."

GREAT RAILROAD LITIGATIONS.

EFFECT OF THE GRANGERS' VICTORY. THE DECISION AGAINST THE CHICAGO AND NORTH

WESTERN RAILROAD-A DECLINE IN STOCKS-A COUNTERSUIT TO BE REGUN BY THE ERIE AGAINST JAY GOULD FOR A MILLION. The action of the United States Court at

dadison, Wis., in deciding against the Chicago and North-Western Rhilroad Company dismayed the "bulla" and excited the "bears" in Wall-st, yesterday. The news ame on Sunday afternoon, and the leading operators gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and discussed the probable effect. The general opinion was that it would be unfavorable to the general railroad interests the country, and vesterday morning there was a the Exchange. The "Granger" stocks, (Chicago and North-Western and the Milwankee and St. Paul) were of course most seriously affected. The former, which closed on Friday at 434, was offered at 404 before there were any sales, and after there had been a number of ransactions the price touched 40%, but rebounded to 41%. St. Paul sold from 38 down to 363, against 394 at the close on Friday, but afterward reacted to 374. North-West preferred sold at 59, and St. Paul preferred at 561 357. The rest of the list declined from 1 to 1 per cent, but afterward reacted ; to ; per cent. The final dealings showed a decline of from 1 to 1 per cent from the highest prices of the day. North-West closed, 40% to 41; Preferred, 581 to 59; St. Paul, 361 to 364, and Preferred 561

The theory of the "bears" appeared to be that although this decision immediately affected the Chicago and North-Western, yet it was the first meeting in the campaign which the Grangers were carrying on throughout the Union, and which would affect every ratiroad corporation.

Application at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Wall-st. failed to elicit any information beyond that which had already been published President Albert Keep was absent from the city and the subordinates had neither facts nor theories to impart.

As the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was equally interested withithe Chicago and North-Western. the officers. He said that the decision was pro forma. and was not violently opposed by the railway interests, as the object was to bring the case before the highest tribunal in the country. The railway officials and proprietors thought that they were more likely to receive fairer treatment from the United States Supreme Court, as it was entirely removed from the local and partisan in fluences which agitated the several States. The decision so far, was undoubtedly a victory for the Grangers, and a subject demanding the immediate attention of railroads, especially in the West. "On Friday next," said he, "the Court is to pass on the papers for details of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Tilt then, no further harassing action will be taken against the railroads, this point having been distinctly stated by Judge Davis." These views were substantially concurred in by President Alex. Mitchell, who was in the city yesterday.

There was considerable activity in Eric circles yesterday. A new ticket for the directory has been made up and telegraphed to London. Barrett, Redfield & Hill, the attorneys for the plaintiff in the suit against Erie, have served a notice upon the attorneys of the Company, which requires them to appear before the Attorney-General at Albany and show cause why that official should not presecute the suit on behalf of the State. As the Eric officials attribute the origin of the suit to Jay Gould, measures have been taking to institute counter proceedings in which he will be the defendant. The basis of the complaint will be the alleged illegal retention of property to the value of \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 which the officials charge was obtained while he was President of the Eric Railway.

Eric appears to be about to open another chapter of tedious and costly litigation, the end of which cannot be foreseen.

The retirement of Amasa Stone, jr., from the managing Directorship of the Lake Shore Railroad is an open so eret which begins to be generally discussed. Mr. Stone tendefed his resignation early in May, to take effect on the 1st of July, and it is known that he retains the controi at present only at the special request of Commodore Vanderbilt until a successor can be procured, Mr. Stone's retirement is a source of general regret, both to the Vanderbilt party, and to the smaller stockholders along the ime, who have long regarded him as the ablest ratiroad man who over assumed its management. He retires on account of his private business, and because of a disinclination to burden himself longer with the laborious details involved in the active control of a great